Nippon Times

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GERMANS RESIST STIFFLY IN THURINGIAN WAR AREA

Patton's Advance Slowed Down As Reich Units Recapture Gotha in Grim Fight

Domei

BERLIN, April 5.—Increased German opposition is reported in the Thuringian area as Patton's forces which broke into the basin through the Eisenach depression threatened to send two separate columns to the north and toward Halle-Leipzig to the east. The German military spokesman today announced that stiffening German resistance has slowed down the speed of General Patton's advance and German counterthrusts have retaken Gotha. He said that Arnstadt was in American hands, but that Erfurt has not yet been reached by their tank spearheads.

To the south particularly violent fighting is proceeding for Wurzburg on the Main and still farther down fierce street-fighting is raging in Karlsruhe. Street-fighting is raging also in Munster in Westphalia. In Karlsruhe, enemy troops entered the northern section of the city.

Patton's tank spearheads which broke into Thuringian and then advanced beyond Gotha yesterday veered to the north and now are reported pressing toward Muhlhausen and the southern foothills of the Harz mountains. His right wing which originated from the Meiningen area, meanwhile, crossed the main ridge of the Thuringian forest and reached Arnstadt. This column appears bent on moving farther eastward beyond Erfurt.

How Patton plans to exploit his penetration into Thuringian is still not clear, but it is held likely that he will either employ the bulk of his forces to push farther eastward into the Halle-Leipzig area or he might send his main force to the north to roll up the German Western Front by driving up west of the Harz mountains.

The fighting for Wurzburg, meanwhile, increased in violence during the past few hours and both sides have brought up their reserves. German troops succeeded in clearing the eastern bank of the Main river north of the city while south of the city increased enemy pressure is being counter-balanced by German counterattacks especially in the area of Marktbrit-Ochsenfurt after the Americans made some infiltrations along the Wurzburg-Ansbach road.

The Americans are still marking time in the section between the Tauber and Jagst. On the other hand, Patch's right wing resumed its pressure toward the south and fighting was intensified between Karlsruhe and Heilbronn. Together with the 1st French army, Stuttgart is being threatened from the northwest and west.

Up north, enemy forces are attacking everywhere between the Issel River and the Westphalia gateway and they made some gains north of Osnabruck and between the Teutoburg forest, while in the British sector, infantry and tank forces today entered the Ems town of Lingen. Heavy fighting is still in progress there.

The Canadian forces which were to advance north of the lower Rhine to the northwest up to the Zuider See again yesterday encountered fiercest resistance before the German bridgehead in the Yssel sector and had to withdraw their troops to initial positions. Several assault detachments which had crossed the Twenthe canal were wiped out. Fiercest fighting ensued in the break-in area between northern Nordhorn and the Dortmund-Ems canal where strong British infantry and amored formations after several vain attacks entered the southern part of Lingen where they were checked after suffering serious casualties.

British Near Hanover

Domei

ZURICH, April 5.—Montgomery's secrecy cloak covers the operations of the anti-Axis forces driving toward Hanover in northern Germany, but released frontline reports disclose that Anglo-American units are holding positions astride the Weser River between north of Minden and Hameln and British tank spearheads have already advanced to within 35 kilometers of Hanover.

At the same time, British forces driving up the German-Dutch frontier to cut off the German troops in Holland and to clear out the German V-weapon bases in northern Holland stepped up their attacks, and according to German reports British troops drove up the Ems River toward Emden and entered Lingen today. Fierce street fighting is reported to be in progress there.

On the left flank, meanwhile, Canadian troops south of Arnheim broke across the Waal River and are reported to be redoubling efforts to reach the Zuider Zee to close a trap within a trap.

892,909 Casualties Suffered by Yanks Since War Outbreak

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 5.—United States army and navy casualties have reached 892,909 since the beginning of the war up to March 27 of this year, according to U.S. Army and Navy Department figures released today, a Washington dispatch said. Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, reported army losses at 798,383 while the navy listed its casualties at 94,526 or a total increase of 20,047 since last week's announcement. Details of the army figures follow: 156,471 killed, 486,929 wounded, 88,755 missing and 66,228 prisoners. Those of the navy figures are 36,649 killed, 42,988 wounded, 10,623 missing and 4,266 prisoners.

BITTER FIGHTING RAGES FOR AUSTRIAN CAPITAL

German Bolt Positions South Of Vienna Resist All Soviet Attacks

Domei

BERLIN, April 5.—Bitter fighting is still in progress for the city of Vienna, but German bolt positions south of the capital have resisted all Soviet attacks, the German military spokesman declared today. The Soviets yesterday launched a new wedge out of their Baden positions just south of Vienna in the westerly direction toward the town of St. Polten and made a slight gain.

Heavy fighting also raged in the northern districts of Bratislava, but 20 kilometers southwest of the city, the town of Bruck on the Leitha River fell into Soviet hands.

Northeast of this fighting sector, the German front has been taken back and as it stands now the new front runs from the northeastern foothills of the little Carpathians to the east and northeast as far as Neusohl and from there in the northerly direction past Rosenberg to Seybusch.

The German countermeasures on the battlefield between Lake Neusiedel and Vienna have become more and more noticeable. The Soviet gain of ground yesterday was negligible. The German artillery fire adopted the character of drumfire and smashed the Soviet storm columns mostly prior to reaching the German main fighting line. Several Soviet batteries were mowed down and enemy troop deployments crushed.

On both sides of the town of Baden where fighting was most fierce the Soviets, after collapsing in front of the German barrage fire, attempted to penetrate into the wooded mountain area. SS-formations and alpine troops sealed off the Soviets in many hours of fiercest fighting. The Soviet pressure north of Lake Neusiedel continued with undiminished fury.

In western Slovakia the Soviets intensified their efforts to storm the small Carpathians. In consequence of their superiority the Soviets captured a pass road. They were, however, checked by the German reserves. In the Waag valley the Soviets pushed northwards with two rifle divisions. The German troops after tough street fighting evacuated the town of Pistyan and moved into barrage positions north of the town where the Soviet attack was halted.

After the fighting on both sides of Frauenburg in Kurland had decreased daily, the Soviets, owing to their tremendous losses, were unable to iron some breaches. Thus the 6th battle for Kurland which started on March 17 may be regarded as concluded. The gallant German formations have thus again scored a great defense success. At least 11 Soviet divisions were annihilated or at least suffered so badly that they were unable to continue fighting. The Soviets lost 247 tanks in the course of the fighting.

Yeremenko Replaces Petrov

Domei

MOSCOW, April 5.—Marshal Stalin in his order of the day today announced that General Andrei Yeremenko, formerly Commander of the 2nd Baltic army in Latvia, replaced Colonel General Ivan Petrov as Commander of the 4th Ukrainian Army.

To Try French General

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 5.—General Henri Dentz, former French High Commissioner in Syria, who commanded the French troops that offered resistance against the anti-Axis troops when entering Syria and Lebanon, has been committed for trial on the charge of high treason, according to a Paris report.

SOVIETS WILL NOT EXTEND NIPPON NEUTRALITY PACT

Notification Given Ambassador Sato by Molotov on Thursday, Reveals Gaimusho

The Japanese Government has been notified by the Soviet Government that the latter will not extend the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact after its expiration in April, 1946.

Disclosing the fact, a statement issued by the Foreign Office at 2 p.m. Friday said that Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, on Thursday had informed Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, in effect, as follows:

"The Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact was signed on April 13, 1941, before the outbreak of the German-Soviet war and the Japanese war against the United States and Britain. Since then the situation has undergone a fundamental change. Japan has assisted her ally, Germany, in the prosecution of the latter's war against the Soviet Union and is engaged in a war against the United States and Britain, who are allies of the Soviet Union. Under such a situation, the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact has lost its significance and its existence has become impossible. Therefore, based on Article 3 of the same Pact, the Soviet Government declares its intention of not extending the Japanese Soviet Neutrality Pact after its expiration in April, next year.

The Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact was signed on April 13, 1941, and went into effect on April 25. It was to be effective for five years and was to be automatically extended for five years if, one year before the expiration, neither of the two parties informed the other of its intention not to extend the pact.

The Soviet Government in March renounced, in view of the situation in Europe, the Soviet-Turkish friendship and neutrality pact, and the present Soviet step against Japan had generally been expected. The Soviet Union, in view of the development of the German-Soviet war, has apparently judged that there is already no necessity for the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact.

Since its conclusion, this pact had contributed greatly to stability in East Asia, and that peace was maintained between Japan and the Soviet Union despite the fact that the entire world was in the midst of war disaster contributes vastly to the welfare of mankind. It follows that needless to say, the neutral relationship between Japan and the Soviet Union exists solidly for the Japanese Government even if the Pact is not extended and that it is its policy to direct full efforts, even a year later, for the maintenance of neutral relations between the two countries. It follows that an immediate rapid change in the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union cannot be thought of through the present step.

Sato Sees Molotov

Domei

MOSCOW, April 5.—Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, visited the Soviet Foreign Commissariat at 3 p.m. today at the request of the Soviet Government and met Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar.

SYRIAN CABINET RESIGNS

Quittal Believed Connected With Arab Federation Conference

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—The Syrian cabinet headed by Fayez El Kaury resigned en bloc today, according to a Beirut dispatch.

No details were disclosed but it is believed that the resignation was closely intertwined with the Arab federation conference held in February in Cairo, in view of the fact that the Saadalah Djabri cabinet had resigned immediately following the preparatory Arab federation conference in Alexandria last October.

As probable heads of the new cabinet are mentioned Lufti Haafah, former home minister, and Djamal Mardam, former foreign minister.

NEWS SENSATIONS REFUTED

Competent Berlin Quarters Firmly Deny Anti-Reich Reports

Domei

BERLIN, April 5.—Competent German quarters today pointed to the fact that all the sensational news, issued by the allied papers and certain Swedish papers alleging, for instance, that unrest, strikes and hunger demonstrations were rampant in Germany, that Field Marshal Kesselring had been put under SS control, and that District Leader Greiser had been taken prisoner by the Soviets as well as many assertions concerning Reich Marshal Hermann Goering, are absolutely not in accordance with the facts.

Kuribayashi, Late Commander on Yiojima, Is Promoted by Army to Rank of General

Lieutenant General Tadamichi Kuribayashi, who was Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces on Yiojima and who met a glorious end on the island in mid-march this year, has been posthumously promoted to the rank of general, it was announced by the War Ministry on Friday. The announcement follows:

"Lieutenant General Tadamichi Kuribayashi has been promoted to the rank of general."

Fought Valiantly

Counterattacking the numerically superior American forces numbering 45,000 that landed on Yiojima on February 19, the Japanese Forces under the able command of Lieutenant General Kuribayashi fought valiantly in grim battles, overcoming many obstacles amid a hail of bombs and shells.

After fighting for about one month during which the Americans suffered heavy casualties totaling more than 33,000, Lieutenant General Kuribayashi and his officers and men launched their final general attack against the invasion forces at midnight of March 17, after dispatching his final message in which he prayed for sure victory as well as for the tranquillity of the Imperial land

General's Career

General Kuribayashi hails from Nagano Prefecture. After graduation from the Army Staff College he went to America to study military affairs. On returning to Japan he was appointed a staff member of the Military Affairs Bureau and later served as Military Attache in the Japanese Legation in Canada.

The other important posts which he held include unit commander, sectional chief of the Military Affairs Bureau, chief staff officer of a corps, Commander of the Tokyo Division, and Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Yiojima Area.

Rear Admiral Rinosuke Ichimaru, Commander of the Naval Air Forces on Yiojima, who was killed in gallant action on the island, has posthumously been promoted to the rank of vice admiral, the Navy Ministry also announced on Friday.

Major Generals Gonjiro Muraj and Isao Shigemi were posthumously promoted to the rank of lieutenant general, it was announced by the War Ministry on Friday.

The other posthumous promotions announced by the War Ministry the same day follow:

Colonels Kokichi Obashi, and Tetsujiro Tanaka promoted to the rank of major general. Colonel Kunio Nakagawa promoted to the rank of lieutenant general, and Major Usio Goto to the rank of colonel.

U.S. ANXIOUS TO SETTLE 'BIG THREE' DIFFICULTIES

Yorkshire Post Suggests 'Frisco Parley to Be Mere Conference of Experts

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 5.—High American officials are working at top speed to settle the recent "big-three difficulties" before the San Francisco Conference opens, according to a Washington dispatch.

These officials, the report said, are continuing frenzied efforts on the assumption as suggested by Edward Stettinius, Secretary of State, that "previous difficulties and dangers within the anti-Axis camp had been overcome" and so might the present ones.

Stettinius also disclosed that the United States Government was planning to hold a World Trade Conference aimed at eliminating political, economic and social tragedy of war and preparing the way for establishing a permanent world trade organization. He advocated that economic problems can be best dealt at a conference of the principal trading nations.

Meanwhile, the Yorkshire Post today carried a proposal by certain British quarters that the San Francisco Conference be reduced to secondary level of expert talks with the major world conference postponed to a later date. The Post maintained there was at least an arguable case for the proposal which intended to avoid risking a "deplorable failure in which leading statesmen would be involved."

John Foster Dulles, Republican foreign policy leader, accepted appointment today as an adviser to the United States delegation to the San Francisco Conference and announced he would support President Roosevelt's view that the United States should have but one vote in the assembly, according to a New York dispatch. Dulles told a press conference that this should not be construed that he felt the Soviet Union should also be restricted to one vote.

Dutch Delegates Picked

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 5.—Vice Admiral O.E.L. Helfrich, former Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch Naval Forces in East Asia, and Hubertus J. Van Mook, former Governor General of the Dutch East Indies, are among the Dutch delegates appointed to attend the United Nations Conference on International Organizations in San Francisco this month, a London dispatch revealed today. The delegation also includes Foreign Minister E. N. Van Kleffens, the report added.

Helfrich and Van Mook will go to San Francisco from Colombo and Brisbane respectively.

STRONGER CABINET SEEN UNDER ADMIRAL SUZUKI

Nippon-Soviet Neutrality Pact In Force for Another Year, Says Sadao Iguchi

The appointment of Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki to form a new Cabinet presages the formation of a Cabinet which will be truly national in character, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, declared on Friday.

Mr. Iguchi told correspondents at his foreign press conference that the emergence of a still more powerful Cabinet was naturally expected and that the Cabinet to be formed by Baron Suzuki would be able to concentrate the entire nation to carry out the grand purpose of successfully prosecuting the war.

Touching on the report of decision of the Soviet Government not to extend the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact of 1941, Mr. Iguchi said that he could at least say at this present moment that the notification by the Soviet Government will not make the pact void immediately. "In spite of the notification, it will remain in force for another year," he said. "Both parties are bound to maintain neutrality for another year at least."

YENAN REGIME ANGERED BY HURLEY'S STATEMENT

Ambassador Says U.S. Will Not Send Weapons to Chinese Communists

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—American Ambassador at Chungking Major General Patrick Hurley's declaration that the United States would not extend assistance in weapons to the Yenan regime has been received with vast displeasure in the Chinese Communist capital and with proportionately vast pleasure in Chungking.

Reports reaching here quoted the official Yenan organ, Hsin Hua Jih Pao, as assailing Hurley in its editorial today, declaring in effect: "Hurley ignores the democratic demands of the Chinese masses and makes infinitely difficult the efforts of Yenan for Chinese unity. It is no exaggeration to say that Hurley's statement causes a decisive schism in China and embraces the danger of bringing about civil war. He does not understand that the armed force led by Yenan does not have as its aim merely the protection of a political party but that it is throwing its entire strength into the war against Japan."

Meanwhile, a UP report from Chungking declared that the Chungking authorities were exceedingly satisfied with Hurley's statement that the United States did not have any intention of supplying weapons to Yenan. Chungking papers have given prominence to the statement and are commenting on it, the dispatch said, adding that Yenan would probably make some sort of expression on the issue and that considerable stuff could be expected on the problem.

NIPPON UNITS BATTERING ENEMY IN OKINAWA AREA

All Attacks by Invader Forces Smashed in Furious Counter Drives

Japanese Ground Forces on the main Okinawa island are continuing to make smashing counterattacks against the U.S. invasion troops at every point while the Air Forces are gaining great results in harassing the enemy warships around the island.

On the morning of April 5, four or five battalions of U.S. troops supported by 20-odd tanks attacked the 85th Height, south of Oyama, and Ganiku as well as the 161st Height, south of Ginowan, but were repulsed by the Japanese.

Meanwhile, about 500 enemy troops with 50 tanks commenced to advance southward to the area in the vicinity of Ishado along the island. However, they were thrown back by a violent Japanese artillery counterattack.

American warships in waters east and west of the main Okinawa island are still bombarding the Japanese positions while at Kitadani the enemy is continuing to land troops.

Destroyer Sunk Instantly

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, April 5.—Driving into a group of enemy vessels on Tuesday night, Japanese Surface Special Attack units instantaneously sank one destroyer in waters east of Okinawa, it is so far known.

Tainan, Taichu Raided

Domei

TAIHOKU, April 5.—For about an hour from 4 p.m. yesterday Tainan and Taichu areas were raided by 50 enemy bombers and about 10 fighter planes. After bombing airplane factories and sugar refineries the enemy successively fled to the south.

JAPANESE EAST OF MANILA CONTINUE FIERCE DRIVES

Inflict 2,427 Casualties on Yanks in 10-Day Period From March 20

Domei

LUZON, April 6.—The right and left wings of the Japanese Garrison Forces operating in the sector east of Manila have been repeatedly attacking the enemy, and in the 10-day period from March 20 scored the following brilliant results:

Enemy troops killed or wounded, 2,427, war material destroyed or set ablaze, five 10-centimeter howitzers two field-guns, 10 trench mortars, 66 tanks, three armored cars, six tractors, 22 trucks, 12 machineguns, 35 quick-firing guns, 18 bivouacs, two aircraft, and three landing barges; captured, three trench mortars, 18 machineguns and other arms.

Shock Attacks Continue

Domei

ADVANCE BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, April 6.—In defiance of thundering enemy bombardments from surface craft, officers and men of the Japanese Garrison Forces have been conducting repeated shock attacks against the enemy while defending their position at the cost of their lives. Particularly noteworthy is the activities of Japanese Air Units, blasting or setting afire six enemy tanks and destroying two trucks packed with more than 400 enemy soldiers from the time of the enemy landing up to March 31.

Composite war results obtained by the Japanese Ground and Air Forces from March 26 to 31 are as follows:

Enemy soldiers killed or wounded—Above 520
Aircraft downed—64
Tanks destroyed or set aflame—16
Medium transports destroyed or set afire—2

Besides the abovementioned results, two large trucks, one armored car, six bivouacs and six supply dumps were blasted and fires were started at two places.

U.S. Admits Sinking

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—The sinking of the landing boat 474 in the Yiojima operations, was admitted by the United States Navy Department today, a Washington dispatch disclosed. The Navy Department's announcement said that direct hits were made by Japanese coastal batteries and claimed that it was sunk by American hands after all hopes were gone for saving it and after the survivors were rescued.

Admiral Kantaro Suzuki

VARIOUS HIGH POSITIONS OCCUPIED BY ADM. SUZUKI

Privy Council Head, Grand Chamberlain, Among Posts Held By New Prime Minister

Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki hails from Chiba Prefecture and is 79 years of age. His younger brother is General Takao Suzuki, Chief Priest of the Yasukuni Shrine. It has been a well-known fact that he is an Admiral with a brother as General.

He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1889. Two years later, he received his commission and subsequently, his promotion was rapid. The year 1923 witnessed his rise to the rank of Admiral.

The Posts held by him included Commander of the Fourth Destroyer Flotilla, Commander of the warships, Akashi, Soya, Shikishima, and Tsukuba, President of the Torpedo School, Commander of the Maizuru Torpedo-Boat Flotilla and the Second Fleet and Second Battle Corps, Director of the Personnel Bureau and the Naval Affairs Bureaus of the Navy Ministry, Navy Vice-Minister, Commander-in-Chief of the Second and the Third fleet, Commander of the Kure Naval Station, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Member of the Supreme War Council, and Chief of the Navy General Staff.

During the Sino-Japanese war he was Commander of a torpedo boat, and as such led a surprise attack on the Chinese warships, Chenyuan and Tingyuan, by penetrating the booms barring the entrance of the port of Weihaiwei in which these enemy vessels were hiding.

He was Commander of a destroyer flotilla during the Russo-Japanese War and as such he took part in the Battle of the Japan Sea. It was in this battle that he practised his theory that there was nothing like approaching an enemy fleet and concentrating on attacking it, a theory to which he stuck after noting that a torpedo attack on a distant enemy fleet would not be effectual in any great degree.

He managed to get so near to the enemy fleet that he could have read a newspaper in the light of the enemy's searchlights, and then ordered an attack upon the vessels in the port.

His success was such that for a long time after the battle he was looked up to as the greatest authority the Navy had on torpedo warfare.

In 1929 he left active service in order to become Grand Chamberlain in succession to Count Chinda.

He held this exalted post for eight years.

He was badly injured in the February 26 Incident. In November of that year he resigned in order to recuperate.

At the time of his resignation he was made a Baron in appreciation of the services he had rendered.

He had since been Member of the Privy Council. He became Vice-President of the Council in June 1940 to fill the place vacated by the appointment of Dr. Yoshimichi Hara as President.

He became President in August 1944 in succession to Dr. Hara.

U.S. Shipbuilding Figures

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—The United States Marine Commission announced today that the American merchant shipyards delivered 126 vessels aggregating 1,294,432 deadweight tons during March, according to a Washington dispatch. This brought the total production for the first quarter of the year to 371 vessels aggregating 3,824,068 deadweight tons. Those built during March included 95 dry cargo ships, 18 tankers and 13 military types, the report added.

IMPERIAL COMMAND ISSUED ADM. SUZUKI TO FORM NEW GOV'T

Privy Council Head Picked to Lead Nation Following Resignation of Koiso Cabinet

Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, President of the Privy Council, was commanded on Thursday night to organize a Cabinet following the resignation en bloc of the Koiso Cabinet.

At 10:30 a.m. on April 5 Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso left the extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet to tender the resignations of the members of the Cabinet to the Throne.

His Majesty the Emperor summoned Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and was pleased to question him on the man who was to head the next Cabinet.

In order to be sure of himself in his reply to the Throne, Marquis Kido called a meeting of the senior statesmen at the Imperial Palace and asked for their views, after which, he decided that Baron Kantaro Suzuki, President of the Privy Council, was most fitted to head the next Cabinet.

At 8:40 p.m., when the meeting of the important statesmen came to a close, he proceeded to the Imperial Palace and in an audience with His Imperial Majesty gave his reply.

Following the meeting of the senior statesmen, Baron Suzuki, who had remained at the Imperial Palace, was summoned for an audience with His Imperial Majesty and commanded to organize the next Cabinet.

His heart filled with trepidation over the Imperial Command, Baron Suzuki asked for time in which to make up his mind, and withdrew from the Imperial Presence.

After receiving the Imperial Command, Baron Suzuki went to the Imperial Household Department. He left at 11:07 p.m. to return to his residence at Maruyamacho, Koishikawa.

At his home, Baron Suzuki issued the following statement:

"I have received the Imperial Command. I have not yet decided about my Cabinet organizing headquarters or about the men who are to help me in my work. It is in my mind to proceed with the organization of a Cabinet on April 6."

At 8 a.m. on Friday Admiral Suzuki was visited at his headquarters established at his Koishikawa residence, by Admiral Keisuke Okada, former Prime Minister, with whom he conferred on the fundamental policy in forming the new Cabinet.

At 9:30 p.m. Admiral Suzuki visited Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama War Minister, at the War Ministry, and after outlining the progress of events which led to his receipt of the Imperial Command, asked for the Field Marshal's cooperation and recommendation of the new War Minister.

In the meantime, Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Chief of the Naval General Staff, visited the headquarters of Admiral Suzuki and conferred with Admiral Okada. Admiral Suzuki was hastening the formation of his Cabinet and it was expected that he would start on the selection of the Munitions and Foreign Ministers after the War and Navy Ministers had been decided upon with the cooperation of the Army and Navy.

At 10:50 a.m. Admiral Suzuki was visited at his headquarters by Sueo Horie, Chief Secretary of the Privy Council, and an hour later by General Korechika Anami, Inspector General of Military Aviation. At 12:45 p.m. Admiral Suzuki received Viscount Tadashiro Inouye, former President of the Board of Technology, and at 1:20 p.m. Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Navy Minister.

Earlier in the day, at 8 a.m. Hisatsune Sakomizu, chief of the Bureau of Banks and Insurance of the Finance Ministry, entered Admiral Suzuki's headquarters.

Resignation Announced

Regarding the resignation of the Koiso Cabinet, the Board of Information issued the following announcement at 7 p.m. on Thursday.

The announcement follows:

"Hoping for the formation of a more powerful Cabinet in view of the grave situation, the present Cabinet has decided to resign en bloc and Prime Minister General Koiso today tendered the resignations of all the Cabinet Ministers to the Throne."

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The Logic of the Cabinet Change

Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki has received the Imperial Command to form a new Cabinet to succeed the Koiso-Yonai Cabinet which resigned en bloc Thursday. Although it is naturally too early as yet to pass judgment on the nature of the new Cabinet which is being organized, the circumstances which led to the resignation of the Koiso-Yonai Cabinet and the known character of the new Prime Minister provide ample indication of the general course which the incoming Government will take.

When the Koiso-Yonai Cabinet assumed office last July, its principal avowed aim was to effect a strengthening of politics and administration which the previous Tojo Cabinet was no longer in a position to carry out. In accordance with its aim, the Koiso-Yonai Cabinet showed extraordinary energy which yielded substantial results. On the administrative side, it succeeded in putting into effect far-reaching measures designed to gird the nation to a more complete and efficient prosecution of the total war in keeping with the increasing intensification of the struggle. Such measures as the implementation of war production and transport facilities, the extension of the scope of labor mobilization, the speeding up of evacuation and dispersal of the urban population and factories, and above all the perfection of regional administration for the defense of the homeland through augmenting the authority of the Regional Administrative Councils in cooperation with local military authorities, attest to the effectiveness of the outgoing Cabinet's efforts.

On the political side, the accomplishments of the Koiso-Yonai Cabinet were even more outstanding. It succeeded in unifying all sections of the nation's life more completely than ever by bringing into close relations with the Government various elements of the public to a greater extent than any previous Cabinet. It markedly strengthened the teamwork between the Government and the general public by affording means for the manifestation of greater flexibility and initiative on the part of the people. Specifically, its encouragement of a spontaneous national movement resulted in the emergence of a revitalized popular political force in the form of the new political party, the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai.

In view of these laudable tendencies of the Koiso-Yonai Cabinet, there has been no severe criticism, no marked opposition, no move to cause the overthrow of the Cabinet from any quarter. The resignation of the Cabinet was therefore obviously not caused by any political crisis. It was brought about as a natural and logical development wherein, having successfully brought into existence the new set of circumstances it had set out to create, the Cabinet felt that the time had come when it should give way to a new Government born directly out of these new circumstances.

It goes without saying, consequently, that the new Cabinet of Prime Minister-elect Suzuki will mark no radical change in national policy. It will represent a culmination, a completion, of the process which had been set in motion by its immediate predecessor. It will mean, therefore, a continued strengthening of the political life of the nation to give increasing effect to the united resolve of the entire Japanese nation to concentrate its total efforts to the prosecution of the war at all costs.

The personality and background of Admiral Baron Suzuki evince the strength and soundness which will characterize the new Government. Long retired from active naval service after a brilliant and distinguished career, the new Prime Minister has occupied a strategic central position in the public life of the nation through his position as Grand Chamberlain and subsequently as President of the Privy Council. A venerable veteran of long service in both the naval and civil branches of the Government, with connections that go deep into the traditional stream of the nation's political life, the new Prime Minister will represent a pillar of tested stability and soundness, of judicious orthodoxy and sanity, amidst the storm of any emergency. The nation welcomes this new leader and reposes utmost confidence in his successful discharge of the responsibility he has assumed to guide the nation to final salvation and victory.

The Terrorization of American-Born Japanese

The numerous instances of lawless actions, blackmail and violence now being committed by certain sections of the American public in the West Coast areas of the United States against American citizens of Japanese ancestry and their kin constitute not only a flagrant violation of the rights of these peoples to equal protection under the American Constitution and jurisprudence but form also a serious indictment of the avowed war aims of the United States. Within the borders of this self-styled and self-righteous champion of humanity, justice and the "Four Freedoms", one out of every seventy America-born Japanese who have returned to their farms from their internment camps at the suggestion and ecouragement of the War Relocation Authority is being subjected daily to terrorization, intimidation and violent criminal attacks on their person and property.

These incidents are by no means sporadic and isolated affairs. Hoodlums, arsonists and night-raiders are apparently on the loose in the States of Washington, Oregon and California. According to an Associated Press correspondent's report on March 22, American night-raiders on a number of occasions fired shotgun blasts or stoned the homes of the American-born Japanese who had returned to their farms. According to another San Francisco dispatch, one Japanese was wounded in a shooting incident which took place at Madeira, California. Still another dispatch from Stockholm reported that certain unscrupulous Americans are campaigning now to force the American-born Japanese to abandon their homes and property. Not even the American-born Japanese who are serving with the United States forces in the present war are apparently being spared from this unjust treatment. A paid advertisement in the Hood River News in February gave a list of 95 Japanese-Americans who owned or controlled property in the Hood River district in Oregon and ordered them to "sell out" and stay out.

These acts of these lawless groups of the American public cannot be condoned or justified on any ground. As American citizens who were allowed, in fact encouraged, by the federal relocation authorities to return to their old homes, these American-born Japanese are entitled under the American Constitution to the same right to the pursuit of life and liberty as other sections of the American population. Nor can they be deprived under the law of the legal right to their lawfully acquired property by such questionable means as those now being employed by selfish white Americans in Hood River Valley, White River Valley and in the districts near New Castle, California. The fact that the American authorities are not taking effective precautions to guarantee the safety of the person and property of these American citizens of Japanese ancestry and their kinsfolk and to bring the perpetrators of these outrageous crimes to justice reveals how perverted and warped is the American sense of justice and fairness. It is an act of downright hypocrisy on the part of the United States to claim that one of her avowed war aims is to ensure the world freedom from fear when thousands of Japanese and Negroes are being terrorized within the borders of that country.

THE EDUCATION OF A LADY

By SUMIE MISHIMA

I

Lady Yuriko sat alone with her baby on her lap. She had just parted with her last maid. Hana had to go home to work on her father's farm. In the big house darkness was gathering. The baby princess began to cry. Her imperious "waiting wanted" came up to her throat but she knew too well that neither she nor her baby was no longer waited on. She groped her way to the nursery, put on the electric light, and laid down the baby in the crib. After many trials she succeeded in lighting the gas burner and heating the milk. But the baby howled in the crib, and even after finishing the milk refused to go to sleep.

"Oh, poor lady, let me help you." Suddenly Lady Yuriko heard Osaki, a 65-year-old woman who had served the Baron and Baroness, her parents-in-law, for 32 years and who was the only servant now left in the house.

"I wish I were ten years younger so that I could see and hear better, and cook and clean and attend on you all."

"Never mind, O-saki," said the young lady with a forced cheerfulness. "I can learn to cook and clean. But whatever shall I do to make this baby sleep? I must prepare supper before father and mother return home."

"I wish I were ten years younger so that I could carry the baby on my back and run about in the kitchen."

"Oh, I can do that," cried my lady, brightening up at the idea. "Here, help me, O-saki."

Lady Yuriko tied the baby on her back with a broad silk sash on which was brocaded the proud family crest of her own house, as famous in national history as her father-in-law's.

"Be careful, my lady," said the old woman, "not to let the baby's head knock against things."

Neighborhood Meeting

"I'll be careful," cried the lady cheerfully and ran into the kitchen.

"Yuriko dear, will you please attend the neighborhood society meeting this evening?" was the honorable mother-in-law's command. "It's a good thing for you to be acquainted with our neighbors. They are all extremely nice people. There is no reason for us titled people to be aloof from the rest of the nation. We must show them that we are all equal as loyal subjects of Japan."

Lady Yuriko was flattered, for certainly it was a new experience for her to go out at night alone and meet the people who lived beyond the heavy walls of her father-in-law's mansion. And she was proud indeed when she found her way through the thickly wooded garden, flashlight in hand, to the handsome, new-style house of the cotton merchant, the president of the society. The cotton merchant's wife, in costly attire, ushered her into her drawing-room.

Nearly all the members were there already, and as it was an established custom in the meetings of this neighborhood society that the later the arrival the higher the seat the arriver was to take irrespective of sex, Lady Yuriko sat next to the seat of honor. The last to arrive was an extremely shy young man. He was forced to take the highest seat in front of the ornamental alcove.

My lady was surprised and was rather envious to see everything so bright and new in the cotton merchant's drawing-room—dazzlingly bright and new in contrast to the old objects of art that furnished her father-in-law's dark and spacious mansion. This was an eighteen-mat room, in the center of which were two oblong tables, about a foot high, one of ebony with a richly carved border and the other of dark red lacquer. The guests sat around them, each on a big cushion of grape colored brocade. On the ornamental alcove hung a picture scroll by one of the most fashionable painters of the day. Before it stood a huge cloisonne incense-burner and a newest-style radio receiver.

Now my young lady was all attention, trying to get acquainted with the people present. The cotton merchant's wife came to her help and whispered to her who was who.

"The thin, shabbily dressed woman in the corner is a college professor's wife. Next to her sits the eldest son of a viscount—a young nobleman living apart from his parents, renting one of the cotton merchant's houses. He is a bank clerk by occupation. He and his wife, a count's daughter, are two of the most charming people, just typical of the best class of our daimyo peers, retaining their old dignity and intelligence but very willing to discard their privileges and come down to the level of the common Japanese.

(To Be Continued)

The Wise Judge

"What do you think of my new hat?" asked the judge's wife of her husband."

"I will reserve decision until I see the bill," was the guarded reply.

LEST WE FORGET: HOW DR. SUN YAT-SEN PROFITED BY JAPAN'S FRIENDSHIP

By JAPONICUS

I

Men forget but history does not. this is a great lesson one learns as one reads history. A good example of this teaching is to be found in the revered memory of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, whose death occurred just 20 years ago, March 12, 1925. But this article owes its original inception to a statement made in the Diet by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu. In answer to a question raised in the House, the Minister said: "The War of Greater East Asia has started with the Chinese problem and is bound to return to it again." This rather epigrammatic remark failed to attract as much attention as it deserved. It was allowed to be buried in the grave of "Hansard," perhaps never to be unearthed. The member who received this answer, whether satisfied with it or not, did not press for more detailed explanations. No debate followed upon it. The Minister, therefore, was accorded no opportunity of making his views more explicit. The theme, however, is one that ought to be treated more fully; for it constitutes a larger issue than is generally imagined.

How far then must we go back in order to know exactly where the Chinese problem begins to assume a phase foreboding war in East Asia? Different dates may be suggested by different purposes for which they are to be used. But to recall a period where Japan and China are seen to be the best of friends in the world will help us in envisaging the problem with a better prospect of settlement. For it is only by sincere friendship and true understanding between the two neighboring peoples that a way out of the present difficulty may be found answering to the aims of the armed conflict now raging in Greater East Asia.

The period in which a new China under the maternal care of Dr. Sun Yat-sen was struggling to come into being was indeed a period that saw the best friendship between the two countries. It is a period of supreme importance in the history of China today; but a period too often forgotten by men who call themselves the apostolic successors of the Father of the Republic.

The Chinese Revolution of 1911 may indeed be called Japanese made. Without Japanese sympathy and without Japanese support it was no doubt impossible that that great enterprise might have been accomplished. At the present moment when, under the pressure of passing happenings men are apt to lose sight of the really essential matters it is desirable to look back to the period we have mentioned and to bring before our eyes a picture showing the two great nations of East Asia working in perfect harmony. Our account, though necessarily a very brief one, will contain some incidents hitherto unknown to most of our readers. How great a debt of gratitude the leaders of the Chinese Revolution owed to their Japanese friends is a matter that may surprise those persons who believe themselves to be the legitimate legatees of Sun's political testament. Dr. Sun Yat-sen himself put on record that Yoshio Yamada, a Japanese volunteer, who was killed in the Hui Chou venture, was the first foreigner who laid down his life in the cause of the Chinese revolutionary movement.

Dr. Sun's connection with his Japanese friends began soon after the China-Japan War of 1894-5 to become closer than before. That war was his opportunity. Taking advantage of the disturbed conditions of his country he launched his first attempt to overthrow the reigning dynasty. The attempt however proved a failure. Most of his confederates were arrested and executed. He escaped to Hongkong. But the Hongkong authorities would not allow him to take shelter in that city. Encouraged by a friend's advice he took a passage with his companion Chin Shao-po on a Japanese steamer to Yokohama. On landing in Yokohama he disguised himself by cutting off his queue and putting on European clothes. After having entrusted Chen Shao-po to the care of a Japanese friend he left for Hawaii. Then he went over to London. But the capital of England, a place of safety for many a political refugee, was only a trap for the leader of the Chinese revolutionary movement. He was arrested and was kept in custody in the Chinese legation. But he was able, by the intervention of the British Government, to gain his freedom after two weeks confinement. How he was caught and how he was set at liberty he told in a book, Kidnapped in London, published in 1897. The publication of the book (written in English) made the name of Sun Yat-sen known to wider circles than before. He was now recognized as the soul of a revolutionary movement in the oldest country in the East.

By his misadventure in London he was not discouraged in his political ambitions. He was more than ever convinced in the justice of his cause. To realize his project he thought it expedient to be nearer home. He resolved to give up his self-imposed exile in London. But he would not, could not go home to his own country: it was too dangerous for his life to show himself in the land of his birth. He came to Japan.

There is some divergence as to the date of his arrival in Yokohama. Some writers place it in the month of March 1897, others state that it was September. A third date of June is also given. These discrepancies seem to suggest that the future author of the Chinese Revolution was at that time a comparatively little known figure to the Japanese public.

Nevertheless his coming was not unnoticed by the political world of this country. The late Inukai (afterward a prime minister) sent two men, Hiroyama and Miyazaki to meet the Chinese patriot at Yokohama. It is suggested that Inukai took this step at the connivance of the then Foreign Minister Okuma. The suggestion is a plausible one because Inukai was one of Okuma's confidential friends.

Happily we possess an account, graphic and minute, of how Dr. Sun then appeared to Inukai's messengers. We owe this interesting record to Miyazaki who later published his memoirs in book form in 1902. Sun in landing on the shores of a land where he was destined to pass the most eventful days of his eventful life was taken to the temporary home of his friend Chen Shao-po whom he had left in the care of a Japanese the previous year. Miyazaki visited Dr. Sun the next morning. This first interview with the future founder of the new China impressed the Japanese visitor so deeply that he took care to make a record of it. Miyazaki writes as follows:

"I got up earlier than usual next morning and hurried down to the house of Chen Shao-po. The ever-smiling maid came to answer the door. I asked her how her new guest was getting on. She replied that he was not yet in bed. But she said that it was time to call him and went in.

"Shortly afterwards I heard a door open. I just looked up and saw a gentleman in a dressing gown standing before me. He slightly nodded at me and asked me in English to come in. I looked at him more closely and instantly knew that the man standing before me was Dr. Sun Yat-sen whose looks were familiar to me through his photographs. I was then shown into the drawing room where we sat facing each other. He had not yet washed his face nor had he cleaned his teeth. He was in his dressing gown. I was rather astonished at the slovenly manner in which he received me."

Miyazaki was pleased with the free and frank manners of Sun Yat-sen; but he could not help wondering if this man was capable enough to govern a country of four hundred provinces and lead a people numbering four hundred millions. He began to ask himself whether he was justified in offering his services to this man's work. But all his misgivings gave way when his host commenced to talk pouring forth torrents of words in which the speaker seemed to let himself be carried away by the force of his eloquence. Sun Yat-sen said:

"I firmly believe it to be the fundamental principle of politics that the people should govern themselves. Therefore I stand for the doctrine of republicanism. Yes, from this conviction of mine it follows that I am a protagonist of revolution. Look at the present state of my country. For the past three hundred years the Chin dynasty has maintained itself by making the people besotted. A fair land with sky-kissing hills and mighty rivers is now a prey to the cupidity of avaricious strangers. This tragedy is the crime of the present government. No person with a grain of patriotic sentiment can sit still when he looks at the national calamity. My friends and myself—we are only doing or trying to do what any Chinese ought to do. Our last attempt has failed; but we won't give up hope."

Miyazaki, though at first sight he had not been impressed favorably by the slipshod appearance of Dr. Sun, now began, when he had heard him talk for some time, to find in the man a political leader who inspired by high ideals and fired by warm enthusiasm, had practical ability to do things. Dr. Sun proceeds to say:

"Some persons may contend that the form of republican government is not suited to a politically backward people like the Chinese. But they are wrong; they dont know the history of China. The idea of republican government is the most valuable legacy bequeathed by our ancestors. The golden ages of Yao and Shun are held in so high an esteem because in those hazy days the doctrine of republican government was the ruling usage of political life. The reason why our people look back upon those periods of our history with special admiration only proves that they desire a republican form of government. Under the despotic rule of the Chin dynasty the people have been robbed of their political liberty. But if you go to districts where the power of the present governments is least felt you will observe a perfect form of self-government prevailing. The inhabitants of these districts elect their magistrates to whom they appeal for justice; they raise a militia for guarding against bandits, and they manage all public affairs by themselves. This is a true image on a small scale of republican government.

"In the conversation with Miyazaki Dr. Sun propounded his political ambitions in terms clear and incisive. He said that by giving China a republican type of government he hoped to promote the well-being of the four hundred million people of the country, to redeem the wrongs of Asiatic nations and to restore humanity to the world at large. His desires were not confined to the uplifting of his own country from the slough of misery: his program embraced the saving of East Asia from the White Peril. In order to put into effect these broader schemes, he as a practical politician, felt that his first task was to create a self-respecting and a strong China by introducing radical change in the form of government.

This interview between Sun and Miyazaki, profoundly impressed by the noble ambitions and the eloquent words of Sun, felt so interested in the work of his new friend that he at once decided to offer his services in the cause. To find a home for the leader of the revolutionary movement was his first business. Such a home was offered by Inukai, an eminent figure in the political world of the day, for whom Miyazaki worked in the Chinese question. Dr. Sun was taken to Inukai's residence at Ushigome, then a suburb of Tokyo, a quiet house standing in a large garden. Not to excite too much of public curiosity as to the identity of the new inmate, it was given out that the Inukai family had lately engaged an instructor of language for the children. Such was the beginning of Sun's ties of friendship with Japan. His sojourn in the friendly country practically lasted till the day when he saw the realization of his life's accomplishment.

It is worth noting that Miyazaki's good hand for the sake of his Chinese friends (Dr. Sun and now been joined by some of his colleagues) himself a person of limited means, Miyazaki gave away to his Chinese friends what money he had. For some time he was so straitened in his financial condition that he had to earn a living by taking up the profession of a public lecturer and working at various music-halls in the evening. His devotion to the Chinese cause made his name known even in China among the revolutionaries. It was owing to his reputation in China that Huang Hsing, leader of the Honan section of the movement, came in 1905 to Japan to seek Miyazaki's friendship and help. The coming to Japan of Huang Hsing led to the formation of partnership between the Canton and Honan sections; for Sun represented the Canton section and Huang Hsing the Honan section. Even in this single instance the service rendered by Miyazaki deserves special mention. For with the two leaders in the same camp the revolutionary forces could present a united front. And it was through the instrumentality of Japanese friends and in Japan that this happy union was effected.

Character Study

She (to husband after employing a farmer): "Why did you want me to hire the short man? The tall man had such a kind face."

Husband: "My dear, when you pick a man to work in your farm, judge him by his trousers. If they're patched on his knees, you want him; if they're patched on the seat, you don't."

Enough Said

"Look here, young man," said the playwright, "this report doesn't say very nice things about your work at school."

"Well, father, I was reading in today's paper about the play you had produced last night and . . ."

"Better have your dinner, young fellow."

At Long Last

Painter: "You called me up the other day and told me to redecorate your guest room."

Mrs. Schmidt (brightly): "It isn't necessary now. My guest has gone home."

Case Study

"Beg pardon, sir, but I have eaten nothing for a week."

"I say, that's interesting. Come back later and tell me how long you were able to hold out."

INTIMATE GLIMPSES OF CONFUCIUS

Teachings Constitute Colossal System for Moulding Life

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The tendency to use superlatives in praise of Confucius is fairly representative of the attitude of the Chinese people toward their national sage at least up to very recent years. He is the great figure that has dominated the intellectual, social and political life of our nation for upward of two thousand years and his teachings have supplied the norm of personal ethics, the pattern of family discipline and the principles of state-craft not only for China but for at least two other countries in Asia for centuries. Considering the millions of people who have come under its influence, the thousands of years it has held sway and the thoroughness of its penetration into the fabric of social and political life, Confucianism resembles such vast religious systems as Hinduism in India and Mohammedanism in Western Asia and must be regarded as one of the colossal systems ever devised for molding the life and thought of a people, whether it be called a religion or a philosophy.

Soon after the death of Confucius, the process of deification began. Duke Ai of his native state Lu converted Confucius' residence into a temple in his honor two years after the death of the Sage. Posthumous titles were conferred on him in successive dynasties. First known as the "First Teacher," he was later known as "the Most High," a title originally reserved for the founder of the Chou Dynasty. In the Ming Dynasty these two titles were combined into one, "The Most High First Teacher K'ung Tsu" which has come down to our day. He was given the title of prince, king and emperor and finally in the last years of the Manchu Dynasty he was worshipped as the equal of Heaven. Notices of the official worship of Confucius began to appear in the Han Dynasty. Emperor Kao-ti while passing through the state of Lu offered sacrifice to Confucius in person and ordered all princes, kings and officers of state to worship in the Temple of Confucius before attending to state affairs. The first Emperor of the Manchu Dynasty started the tradition of making the supreme obeisance before the tablet of Confucius by bowing three times and touching the ground with his forehead nine times.

Approachable Human

One result of this process of deification is the removal of the Sage from the common ken of the people. In life he was the approachable human Chung-ni, the devoted and beloved teacher, brilliant conversationist, lover of music, a man of sparkling wit and understanding, versatile, magnetic and companionable. In life, he was fond of the outdoors, taking his students on excursions to the mountains with which native state abounded; he loved the sound of water so that every time he crossed a stream he would halt the carriage on the bridge and listen; was skilled in archery so that when he practised shooting in his vegetable garden one day, the on-lookers formed a solid wall; he was full of human sympathy and understanding so that he would not refuse a simple gift from a poor man and of such magnetic personality that he drew to himself 3,000 of the best youth of his time, many of whom were his close companions who shared with him a life of poverty, privations and wandering as well as his spirit of buoyancy and goodwill in spite of the many hardships and disappointments they went through.

But according to the traditional picture, he was the stern moralist, the ethical formalist, who would not taste meat cut irregularly and who would not sit down on mats arranged irregularly, austere and solitary in his grandeur like his image in the central hall of the Temple at Chufu. I believe the picture sketched by Wu Tao Tzu of the T'ang Dynasty showing the Sage's face deeply lined with an infectious smile and his body bent forward in eager and affectionate manner, beautifully gowned and ornately bedecked, with a carved walking stick under one arm, the picture of energy and kindliness, with a touch of the man of affairs perhaps, is nearer the truth about the personality of this wonderful man. Living in a time of political chaos, when morals and letters both suffered, Confucius was a voice in the wilderness calling men and nation to noble living and high thinking.

While the literature of China is full of anecdotes and stories of the sage, genuine and otherwise, they are not what one would call good biographical material. Bits of conversation without their historical settings, isolated incidents obviously intended to depict some praiseworthy quality of the man or to convey some important point in his teaching, these we have, but little material that the biographer would love to take hold of, such as leaves from the diary which Confucius must have kept in some periods of, if not throughout, his long life, some of the letters about family affairs and financial matters which he must have written to his wife or his son during his numerous trips away from home, possibly an account of his marriage with the daughter of [illegible] of Lung Yu someone has given us a picture of Confucius as remembered by his intimate disciples and companions, showing the way he walked and conversed, the clothing he wore in summer and in winter, not forgetting to mention the little detail that at night he wore a night-gown, half again as long as his body, the kinds of food he liked best, including the remark that he never overate on meats, only in wine he had no set limit short of mental confusion. Of his relation with his wife we know next to nothing; there was this one reference to her that after her death their son Li mourned for her beyond the traditional period of three years. Confucius expressed surprise at the unusual display of bereavement. We also have a glimpse of the sage through the eyes of his son.

Life Story Preserved

One day, Ch'en K'ang asked Po-yu whether he received any instructions from his father different from what they had in common. Po-yu replied, "No. Once father was standing alone when I passed by in a hurry. He stopped me and asked whether I had studied the Odes. When I said, 'not yet', father said, 'If you do not now the Odes, I have nothing to say to you', I retired and studied the Odes. On another occasion, father was again alone in the hall. I passed by and he stopped me, asking, 'Have you learned the rules of propriety?' 'Not yet,' I replied. Thereupon he said, 'If you do not learn it, your character cannot be established.' I retired and studied it. I heard just these two things from him." Ch'en K'ang was delighted and said. "I asked one thing and got three. I have heard about the Odes, about the Il, but also about the superior man's reserve toward his own son."

It is a remarkable fact that the chronology of Confucius' life has been carefully preserved through these long centuries. We know that he married at the age of 19, that his first and only son Li was born the year after, that he became prime minister of his native state at the age of 54, that his wife died when he was 67, his son when he was 69 and he himself at the age of 73 in the 4th moon and on the 11th day of the year which corresponded to 479 B.C.

Most of the sayings of Confucius are collected in the volume known among Westerners as the Analects, or Lung Yu. One story concerning the recovery of the book is that when Chin Shih Huang Ti on the advice of his minister Li Ssu ordered the burning of classical books, a descendant of Confucius hurriedly hid certain volumes in the walls of their ancestral home. In those days books were written on slips of bamboo bound together by strings and so rather bulky. These volumes lay buried and forgotten in the walls until about a hundred years later when accidently they were discovered by workmen who were tearing down the walls in order to enlarge the palace grounds of Prince Kung of Lu. Lung Yu was among them in ancient script and as no one seemed able to decipher it, K'ung An Kuo, a descendant of Confucius was entrusted by the government to do the editing and restoration of the text.

Aside from the Lung yu, stories and sayings of the sage are found scattered in numerous other books, classical and otherwise, such as the Book of Rites (Li Ki) the writings of Chuang Tzu the Taoist scholar, of Hsuen Tzu, the book, "Collection of Discourses" by Liu Hsiang and best known of all the K'ung Tsu Chia Yu, Family Sayings of Confucius, supposed to have been also edited by K'ung An Kuo. But this was disputed. The great T'ang scholar Han Shih Ku who edited and compiled an index of the books of Han Dynasty commented that the book of the same name listed was not the one they then had and we are far from being sure that our present text is the one that they had in the T'ang Dynasty. One theory is that our present text was compiled by Wang Shu, a northern Wei scholar in the time of the Three Kingdoms. Liu Hsiang was the eminent scholar in the time of Han Dynasty who was entrusted with the work of restoring and classifying the books of the country that survived the destruction of Chin Shih Huang Ti and the chaotic years of Empress Lu, widow of the founder of the Han Dynasty, Kao Tsu.

That the stories about Confucius are by no means all complimentary, we have the following simple to show:

(To Be Continued)

Right Symptom

"Rheumatism," said the doctor, "causes a man to imagine that his joints are very much larger than they actually are."

"I know," said Mrs. Smith, "Our butcher has it."

Mix Up

"Are you positive," demanded the counsel, "that the prisoner is the man who stole your purse?"

"Well," answered the witness, "I was until you cross-examined me. Now, I'm not sure whether I ever had a purse at all."